



State of Michigan

Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Preliminary Application

FY 2008



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INTRODUCTION:

The 2008 Michigan application represents a continuation of many of the gains and accomplishments that have been achieved through the Byrne JAG Grant Program in previous years. Given the major economic crisis that is being experienced in Michigan and across the nation, it is increasingly difficult for criminal justice agencies to respond to the problems of drugs and violent crime. Police, prosecutors, courts and corrections are experiencing increased demands and decreasing resources. In spite of the difficult economic situation, the criminal justice system in Michigan has institutionalized a number of initiatives to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime, including expanding the number and the types of offenders served by drug treatment courts. In addition, there has been expansion of treatment in both institutional and community correctional settings. There are continuing needs to reinforce the gains that have been made and to realize the promise of these new initiatives. The challenge continues to be improving these programs while drastically decreasing costs.

Executive Order 1991-20 establishes the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) as a coordinating office for all agencies in the Executive Branch that are responsible for programs related to drug abuse prevention and treatment, as well as law enforcement. Executive Order 1996-2 transferred the authority, powers, duties, functions and responsibilities of ODCP to the Michigan Department of Community Health.

The criminal justice system in Michigan has adopted a number of initiatives to break the cycle of substance abuse and criminal behavior. Byrne JAG funds augment linkages occurring at the local level among substance abuse coordinating agencies, public health, mental health, education, employment services programs and other human services agencies.

ODCP also is the agency responsible for several other federal funding sources aimed at drug and violence control. Coordination between Byrne JAG, Residential Substance Abuse for State Prisoners, Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants, the SAMHSA Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, and the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities funding increases the impact such funding has on the criminal justice system in Michigan.

DATA ANALYSIS: DRUG AND CRIME PROBLEMS AND TRENDS

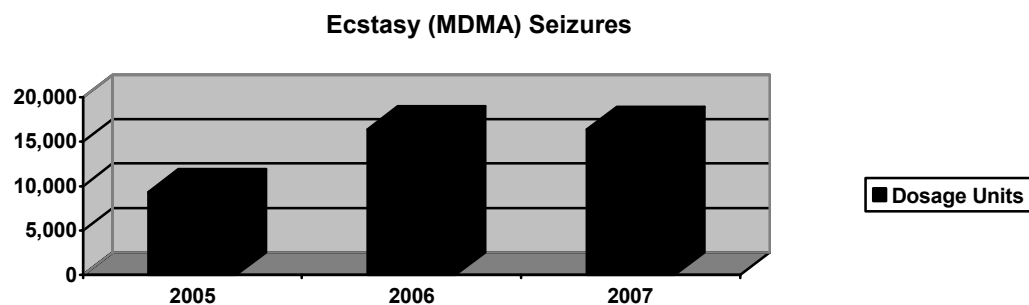
A. Drug Activity

The distribution and abuse of cocaine (particularly crack) and, to a lesser extent, heroin pose the greatest threats to most urban areas within Michigan, while the abuse of methamphetamine and marijuana are typically the greatest threat in rural areas and smaller cities. Crack cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine pose the greater threats to public safety because these drugs are more addictive and are often associated with violent and property crime.

Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's) are the dominant transporters and wholesale distributors of cocaine, heroin, marijuana and ice methamphetamine in the Great Lakes Region, and are extending their wholesale operations from larger cities (such as Detroit) to secondary markets such as Grand Rapids.

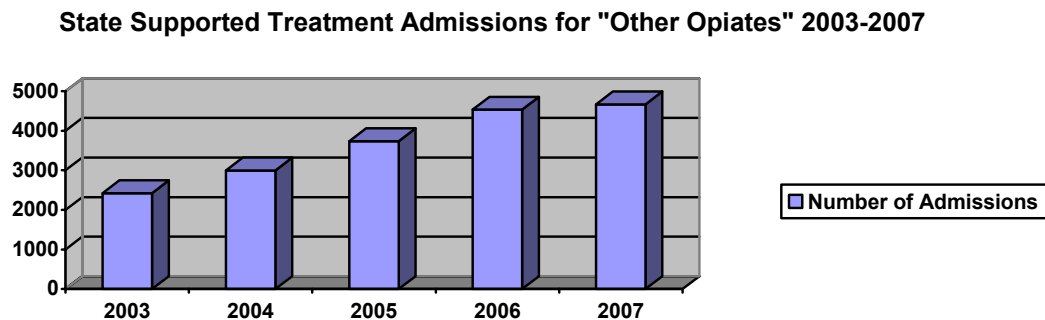
Heroin abuse outside the major metropolitan areas is increasing among young Caucasians. Many of these new, young abusers transitioned from the abuse of prescription narcotics to the abuse of heroin.

Asian DTO's are increasingly smuggling Canadian Ecstasy (MDMA) into the Great Lakes Region, primarily through Michigan. The rising availability of MDMA within the region has increased the abuse of the drug among high school and college students.¹



Ecstasy (MDMA) seizures in dosage units by
Michigan's 22 Multijurisdictional Drug Teams 2005 through September 2007.

The abuse of pharmaceutical drugs, particularly prescription narcotics, is increasing among teenagers and young adults. Treatment admissions for other opiates (including prescription narcotics such as hydro-codone, hydromorphone and oxycodone) have increased by 25% within the last five years.



Michigan Department of Community Health,
Office of Substance Abuse and Addiction Services, 2003 through 2007 Annual Reports.

Methamphetamine production in Michigan has declined significantly over the past two years because of precursor chemical control legislation, aggressive law enforcement efforts and public awareness campaigns. As a result, high-purity Mexican ice methamphetamine supplied by Mexican DTO's has supplanted locally produced methamphetamine in some Great Lakes Regional areas.

**Methamphetamine as Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Drug Among Treatment Admissions FY99-FY07 Michigan
(Number of Cases)**

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Primary Drug	122	101	165	280	506	689	913	693	425
Secondary Drug	82	115	138	208	306	381	424	383	239
Tertiary Drug	107	98	132	172	212	273	91	269	195
Total Cases	311	314	435	660	1,024	1,343	1,628	1,345	859

Michigan Department of Community Health,
Office of Substance Abuse and Addiction Services, 2003 through 2007 Annual Reports.

Throughout the state, there are currently 940 licensed substance abuse treatment programs, of which approximately 327 (35%) receive Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) block grant funding through contracts with local coordinating agencies. State-funded substance abuse treatment providers reported 67,827 admissions in FY 2007, a decrease of about 3,700 admissions from FY 2006. Clients were admitted to outpatient (57.6 %), intensive outpatient (10.4%) and residential services (including detoxification) (32%). Methadone was involved in 3.2% of all admissions. In FY 2007, alcohol remains the primary substance of abuse at admission (28,604 cases or 42.2%), followed by cocaine (11,944 or 17.6%), marijuana (11,587 or 17.1%) heroin (9,197 or 13.6%) and other opiates (5,285 or 7.8%).²

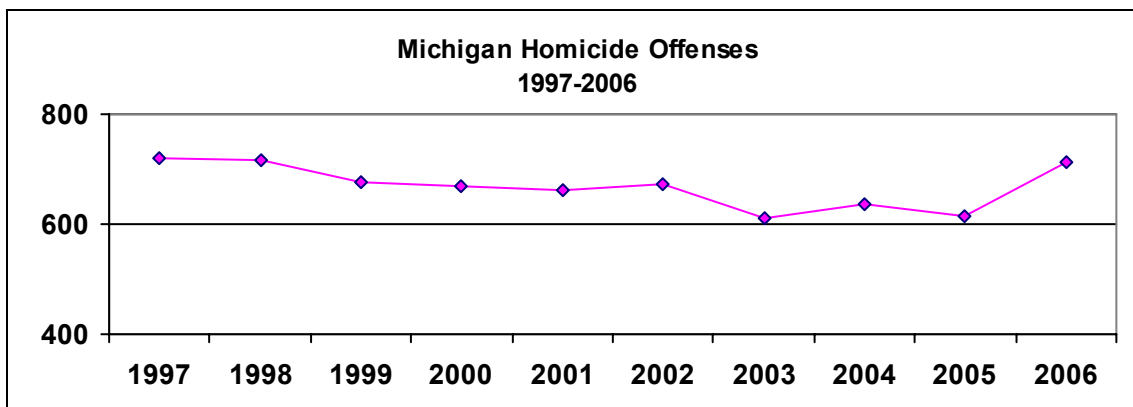
B. Criminal Activity

Drug-related violent and property crime often occurs within Michigan's Drug Team areas as distributors protect their distribution operations and abusers seek funds to sustain their addictions. Cocaine, heroin and marijuana distributors often commit violent crimes including assault and homicide to maintain control of local drug markets. Cocaine, heroin and diverted pharmaceutical abusers often commit crimes such as retail fraud, burglary, robbery and theft to obtain drugs or money to purchase drugs. Methamphetamine producers steal precursor chemicals, while methamphetamine abusers commit larceny, identity theft and theft from their parents and/or grandparents to acquire money to purchase the drug. Moreover, some drug abusers steal credit card applications from mailboxes, complete them

with stolen information, obtain fraudulent credit cards and use the credit cards to secure drug funds.

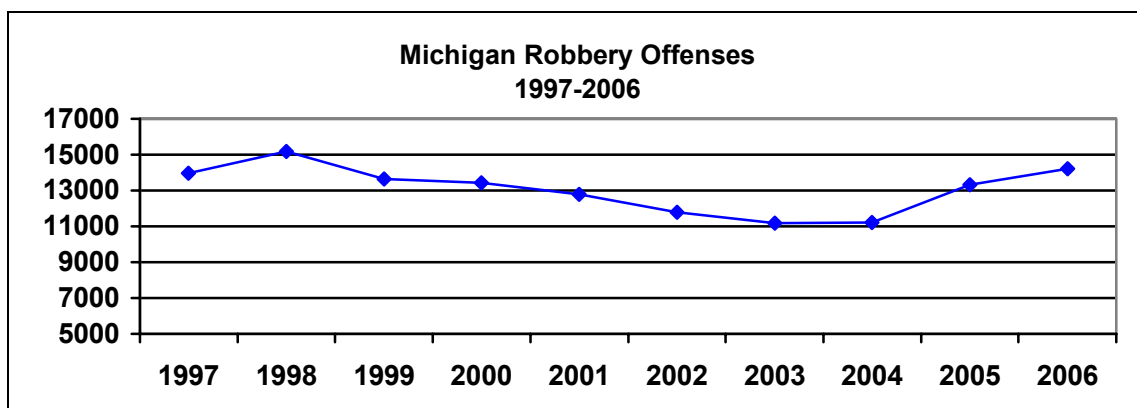
Violence among crack distributors is increasing, particularly in the southeast east area of the state. Aspiring younger crack distributors engage in violent drug and monetary thefts from established dealers. Previously, aspiring distributors worked for established drug distributors as runners or lookouts, eventually becoming distributors themselves. However, many young distributors are no longer willing to “work their way up”, resorting instead to theft and violence to advance their own operations. In order to protect their supply, area gangs have become stronger and increased their numbers.³

Over the past 10 years, the number of homicides has remained fairly stable. Between 2002 and 2005, there was a 2% decline from 671 to 615 homicides statewide. However, there was a 7% increase in homicides between 2005 and 2006.



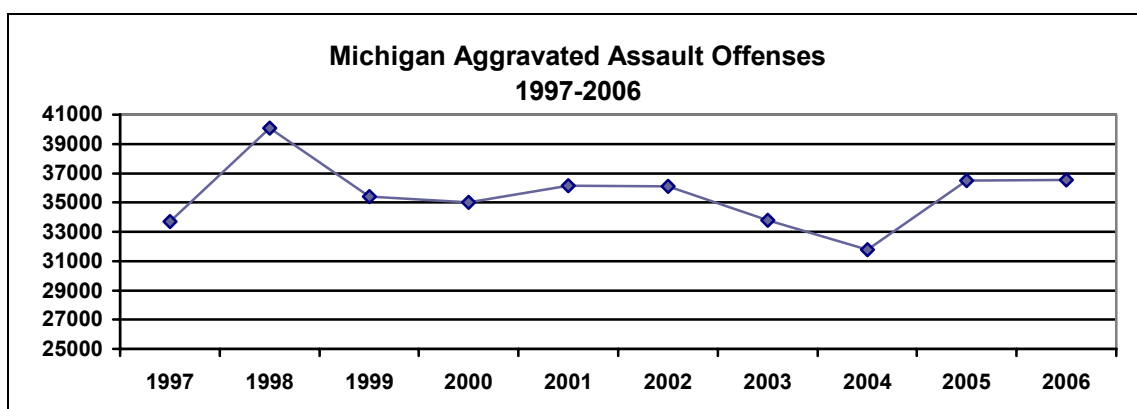
Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report, 1997 through 2006

Robbery is an offense of particular concern since robberies are often committed by offenders to obtain money to buy drugs. In addition, those charged with robbery test positive for drugs at a very high rate during booking procedures (United States Department of Justice, 2000). After a steady decline from 1998 through 2004, Michigan experienced a dramatic increase of 19% from 2004 (11,207) to 2005 (13,321), and an additional 3% increase from 2005 (13,321) to 2006 (14,208). Preliminary indications are another increase for 2007.



Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report, 1997 through 2006

There has been an overall downward trend in aggravated assaults over the nine year period from 1998 to 2004. Michigan experienced a dramatic 15% increase between 2004 and 2005 (36,515) and remained higher in 2006 (36,558).



Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report, 1997 through 2006

MICHIGAN ANTI DRUG AND RELATED CRIME STRATEGIES

A. Multijurisdictional Drug Team Strategy

A meeting with all drug team commanders and staff supervisors was held on March 13, 2007. The purpose of the meeting was to look at current Byrne strategies and reporting requirements to determine if our grant requirements were efficient and effective. Prior to the meeting, ODCP staff and Michigan State Police (MSP) Command Staff (Command) met on several occasions to determine if Command could support changes to the structure of the teams. The results of the Command meetings created a major change in MSP's organizational structure. At the time of discussions, all Western District drug teams reported to a captain located in the Special Investigation Division in Lansing. MSP eliminated the Western District Special Investigation Division, and placed the drug teams under the control of the local district captain covering the team's area of responsibility. This was a major step

toward allowing the teams to be evaluated on local crime problem solving initiatives versus statewide crime problem solving initiatives. The Southeastern District Special Investigation Division, with six teams assigned, remained under the control of the Division. These teams are in the highest population areas of the state and have diversified their roles to meet the demands of their community service areas. Newly expanded goals, objectives, performance measures and reporting requirements will demonstrate greater team impact.

Based on the premise that approximately 40-60% of Michigan's crime is drug related and at the time of the meeting, impact of drug team's activity was being reported on supply seizures and number of narcotics arrests, the March meeting agenda covered operational and reporting changes that better reflect drug team impact within their coverage areas. It was determined that by expanding responsibilities, combining existing resources (i.e., detective bureaus, fugitive teams, cold case homicide teams, surveillance units, vice squads, anti gang units, etc.), identifying specific targets (i.e., identified doctors, pharmacists, groups or individuals) responsible for the supply of illegal prescription drugs, reducing the number of repetitive drug offenders (averaged 48% between 2004 and 2007) and initiating a problem solving "all crime related" approach to drug enforcement, our drug teams would be a more effective, efficient and equitable use of the Byrne and local funding sources. Below is a chart that was used to suggest operational change issues that will support the change in concept.

Fugitives	Parole and Probation Violators
Sex Offender Register Violations	Gangs & Gang Related Activities
Multijurisdictional Investigation Teams	Increase Clearance Rates
Cold Case Investigation	Felons in Possession of Firearms
Firearms Trafficking	Specific Location Problem Solving
Combine Existing Resources (Detectives, Parole/Probation Officers, Local Specialty Teams)	Move from Personnel Funded to Equipment (Technology) and Op. Expense Funding
First Responders to Violent Crimes	Develop Grand Juries/Increase Federal Cases
Develop More Expertise in Forensic Sciences/Evidence Collection	Expand Community Meth Coalitions/Prevention to include Prescription Drug Abuse
More Centralized Offices	Expand Intelligence Dissemination
Increase Use of Technology	Crime Analysis Driven
Base Goals and Objectives on Crime Reduction	Reduce the Size of Your Target Area

The 2008 grant applications and revised program description reflect the changes that were implemented subsequent to the meeting. Each team was required to submit a separate table with specific targeted goals, identified objectives and measurable performance measures.

B. Prevention Strategies within Multijurisdictional Task Forces Program Area

Michigan's highly successful prevention program, Meth in Michigan, will be duplicated to include prescription drug abuse. The latest research shows Michigan has one of the highest rates of teen prescription drug abuse in the country, as teens turn away from street drugs and use prescription drugs to get high. In order to stem the tide of misuse and abuse, our office is proposing to implement a proven prevention strategy that includes an education and awareness campaign, and increased enforcement to reduce availability and access. Using local data to drive local actions, we will implement strategies to meet identified specific local needs. This will be a collaborative effort with law enforcement and community organizations to address education, availability and access to prescription drugs by: (a) developing and implementing best practice media campaign strategies and programming proven effective in preventing, reducing, or delaying the abuse of prescription drugs; and, (b) evaluating the effectiveness of strategies employed (campaigns, local awareness, education programming and enforcement) and regional collaborative infrastructure developed.

This special project will target both the youth and parents. The youth component will focus on raising awareness of the dangers of misusing prescription drugs. The parent component will incorporate three areas (recommended by the Partnership for a Drug Free America) including educating parents, empowering parents to communicate with their children, and safeguarding access to medications. The project will be within the Multijurisdictional Drug Team Program Area, but will be coordinated through Michigan's 16 Substance Abuse Coordinating Agencies.

C. High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)/ODCP Joint Special Projects

The Office of National Drug Control Policy funds initiatives in areas that they designate as high intensity drug trafficking areas. Michigan has this designation for nine counties in southeast and southwest Michigan along the I-94 corridor. The ODCP Director is a member of the Michigan HIDTA Board of Directors. This group brings together MSP, Michigan Attorney General, Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Customs and Immigration Agencies, the Prosecuting Attorney's Association and others involved in the criminal justice arena to eradicate drugs in these targeted areas. ODCP will partner with HIDTA, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Drug Teams in a comprehensive effort to interdict illegal controlled substances being transported across major thoroughfares contingent with all four states. This special project will be funded through the Multijurisdictional Drug Team Program area.

D. Community Policing & Community Prosecution Strategies

Community policing focuses on crime and social disorder through the delivery of police services that includes aspects of traditional law enforcement, as well as prevention, problem-solving, community engagement and partnerships. The community policing model balances reactive responses to calls for service with proactive problem-solving centered on the causes of crime and disorder. Community policing requires police and citizens to join together as partners in the course of both identifying and effectively addressing these issues.

Community Prosecution involves a long-term, proactive partnership among the prosecutor's office, law enforcement, the community and public and private organizations, whereby the

authority of the prosecutor's office is used to solve problems, improve public safety and enhance the quality of life of community members.

Michigan currently has two projects in this program area. The Community Prosecution Project in Detroit has been a highly successful initiative in dealing with targeted neighborhoods combating drugs, violence and vacant structures. The second project is a community policing project in Genesee County, initiated in 2007 aimed at street gangs.

E. Increasing Demand Decreasing Resources

Michigan has been experiencing a steady decline in human resources and a steady incline in the total number of crimes committed. Funding resources (Byrne, LLEBG, COPS) for police have also seen a decline over the same time period. The increasing demand has created a gap in services and crime solving abilities. Police budgets are normally 88-91% of the total cost to most municipalities. In order to save sworn positions, technology and crime assisting equipment are often cut from final budgets. Even though crime solving and time saving technology has made great advances over the past decade, smaller agencies have not been able to purchase or totally implement the uses of this equipment toward their crime reduction efforts.

CRIME	2004	2005	2006
Violent Crime	49,557	55,877	56,778
Property Crime	309,208	312,843	324,351
Sworn Officers	20,220	19,682	19,228

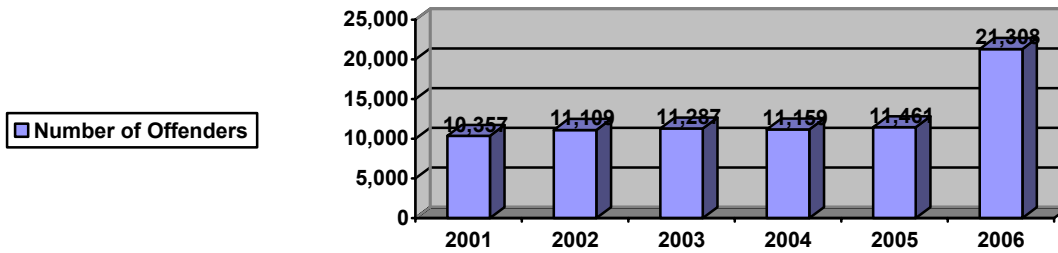
Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports, 2004-2006

DATA ANALYSIS: PRISON AND JAIL UTILIZATION TRENDS

A. Prison Utilization Trends

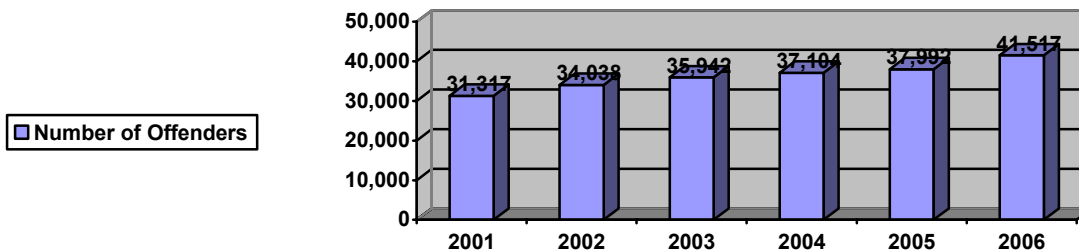
Nationally, Michigan ranks fifth in the number of persons incarcerated per year in state prisons.⁴ The average cost to incarcerate an individual in a state facility is about \$30,000 per year. Currently one in three state employees are employed by the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) and the MDOC budget comprises about 25% of the state's overall general budget. The table below illustrates commitment trends in recent years. Group 1 offenses include homicide, robbery, criminal sexual conduct, assault, other sex offenses, assaultive other, burglary and weapon possession. Group 2 offenses include larceny, fraud, forgery/embezzlement, motor vehicle theft, drug violations, OUIL III and other non-assaultive crimes.

Group 1 Commitments By Year



Compiled Data from the Michigan Department of Corrections Statistical Reports, 2002 through 2005.
Data for 2006 Compiled from MDOC OCC Biannual Report, September, 2007.

Group 2 Commitments By Year



Compiled Data from the Michigan Department of Corrections Statistical Reports, 2002 through 2005.
Data for 2006 Compiled from MDOC OCC Biannual Report, September, 2007.

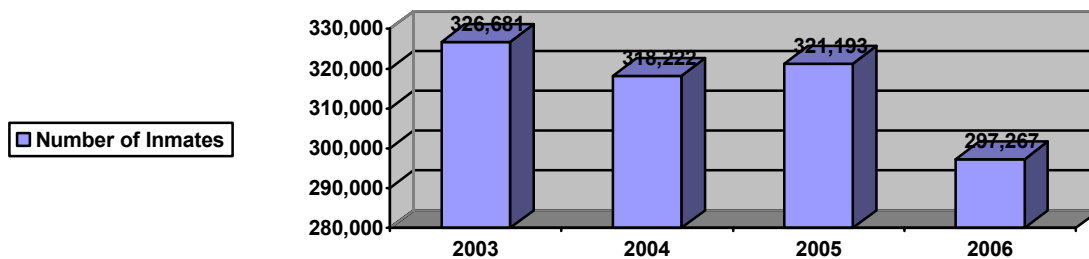
From 2001 through 2005, the number of individuals committed to prison per year remained steady and, therefore, the state met its goal in containing prison bed space growth through January 2006. However, in February of 2006 a number of violent crime incidents received a great deal of publicity resulting in more arrests, more offenders being sent to prison, fewer paroles and a higher revocation rate. Past projections indicated that such a large growth in prison utilization would not occur until September 2008, thus the prison population during fiscal year 2006 is the highest ever at 51,454, where an average of an additional 173 prisoners per month are being sentenced to prison.⁵ The prisoner population characteristics are 24% serving for sex crimes, 44% other violent crimes, 9% drug crimes, 23% other non-violent crimes. Of those incarcerated, 62% are serving their first prison term and the average minimum sentence is 8.1 years. About 31% are past their earliest release date, 75% have been denied parole, and 25% are returned parole violators. Data from pre-sentence investigation reports show that 59% have a history of drug and/or alcohol abuse and 26% have a history of past mental health issues.⁶

B. Jail Utilization Trends

Michigan has 81 jails in 83 counties. While prison commitments have remained consistent through 2005, jail utilization has shown a steady increase since 2003. In 2005, the majority of jails submitting data reported housing at 92% capacity. Not all jails were able to submit data in FY 2006 due to vendor issues. Due to sharp increases, as discussed above in arrest rates, probation/parole revocation rates and increased use of jail as a sanction, the average

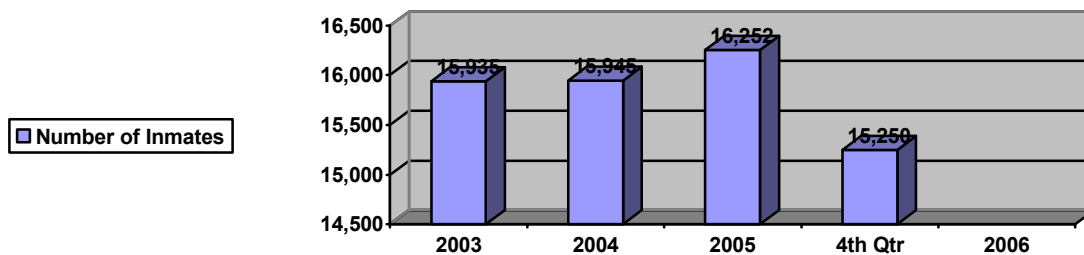
daily jail capacity rate is expected to approach 19,400 by the end of 2007 placing a considerable strain on local resources.

Jail Utilization Statewide of Total Housed



Compiled Data from the Michigan Department of Corrections
OCC Biannual Report, September, 2007.

Jail Utilization Average Daily Population



Compiled Data from the Michigan Department of Corrections
OCC Biannual Report, September, 2007.

Michigan jails play a vital role in criminal justice continuum housing those newly arrested, those awaiting sentencing, sentenced offenders, and those lodged for parole and probation violations. A number of jurisdictions use jail as an intermediate sanction tool or to provide treatment services in a secure setting for those housed for a period of time.

MICHIGAN PRISON AND JAIL UTILIZATION STRATEGIES

A. Local Correctional Resource Strategies

The connection between substance abuse and crime has been well documented. In a survey of individuals incarcerated in state and federal correctional institutions, researchers found that 19% of state prisoners and 16% of federal inmates stated that they committed the offense for which they were incarcerated in order to obtain money for drugs. Over one-third of jail inmates stated that at the time of their offense, they were under the influence of drugs. Despite the gravity of the substance abuse problem, few offenders receive any substance abuse treatment. Research from the 2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program has shown that less than 10% of the arrestees who had used drugs in the year before they were interviewed participated in any form of substance abuse treatment. The intent of the Local

Correctional Resources program area is to allow local communities to implement programs that provide substance abuse treatment and other services. The criminal justice system is an ideal setting to deal directly and effectively with adult and juvenile offenders who have substance abuse problems.

Under this program area, 14 projects were funded in FY 2007 and 11 projects are currently funded in FY 2007. For FY 2008, it is expected that a reduced level of funding will be provided for seven projects still within their four-year funding period.

B. Problem Solving Court Strategy

Problem solving courts first emerged in the 1990's to target offenders with specific issues that could not or were not adequately addressed in traditional courts. Problem-solving courts were developed as an innovative response to deal with offenders' problems, including drug abuse, mental illness and domestic violence. The most widely implemented problem solving court in Michigan was the drug treatment court. Drug treatment courts were shown to be one of the most effective ways to break the cycle of drug use and criminality in engaging high need substance-abusing offenders in drug court programs.

ODCP has worked closely with the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO), MDOC, MSP-Office of Highway Safety Planning (OHSP), the Michigan Department of Human Services (MDHS), the Michigan Association of Drug Court Professionals (MADCP) and individual courts to expand drug court capacity and efficacy within Michigan. Statewide, in FY 2008, there will be 75 operational drug courts with two courts in the planning stages.

Byrne Formula and Byrne/Jag funds in the amount of \$1.8m have been set aside since FY 2004 to assist jurisdictions in targeting offenders that would be bound for prison but are deferred through drug treatment court programs. The primary offender group targeted is substance abusing, non-violent offenders who fall within the middle group or the straddle cell range of the Michigan Sentencing Guidelines. Such offenders may be managed locally or be sentenced to prison, depending upon the discretion of the sentencing judge. The next targeted offender group is technical probation violators who are at risk of being sent to prison for numerous violations, due to substance use. Thus, the Byrne strategy will continue to set aside nearly \$2m in funds each year in order to continue to assist jurisdictions in targeting and enrolling such offenders into drug treatment courts. This is in addition to the expansion into the areas of other types of problem solving courts.

The State of Michigan continues to place a priority on offenders who are otherwise prison bound. In FY 2007, 11 such courts continued to be funded. Statewide, 19 DUI courts remain operational with five targeting felony offenders. As jurisdictions have realized great successes with drug treatment courts, and the fact that the majority of courts began operations with grant funds and continue to operate even after such funds have ceased, the state is beginning to see the emergence of other specialty courts developed as an innovative response to problems such as family dependency courts, mental health courts and domestic violence courts. Currently, eight family dependency courts, two mental health courts targeting juvenile offenders, and two domestic violence courts are operating statewide. Thus, problem solving courts have become a viable means to not only manage and treat severe

substance abusing offenders, but to also effectively treat those with co-occurring disorders, address abuse/neglect of children due to parental substance use, and keeping victims and their children safe by immediately holding batterers accountable for their abusive behavior.

Michigan implemented legislation (PA 224 of 2004), which took effect January 1, 2005. This legislation outlines standards for new and existing drug courts. The legislation also addresses admission criteria, participant requirements and data collection requirements. In order to better collect consistent statistical drug court data, ODCP partnered with SCAO to develop a web-based database in which all Michigan drug courts can access and report their data at no cost. This database has become fully implemented and individual drug courts are currently entering data into the system. SCAO has also implemented a process where courts are certifying that data entered is correct.

In FY 2006, 31 drug courts were funded. In FY 2007, a number of drug courts had completed their four-year funding cycle. The remaining courts included four juvenile drug courts, four adult drug courts and 11 priority population drug courts. In FY 2008, one juvenile drug court, two adult drug courts and 12 priority population drug courts will be funded.

PROGRAM SOLICITATION OPPORTUNITIES:

1. Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Date BJA Approved: FY 1989

▪ Description of Program:

Multijurisdictional task forces integrate federal, state, county and local law agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing inter-agency coordination and intelligence; to facilitate multijurisdictional investigations to remove mid and upper-level narcotic offenders and related conspiracies; and to impact and assist in solving regional and local community drug and violent crime related problems. Each task force board of directors will structure and coordinate multijurisdictional activities, resources and functions of law enforcement and prosecution in accordance with purpose area goals and objectives. Drug supply sources and drug types identified in the application problem statement must be included in the program goals, objectives and performance measures. Team activities should include all criminal activities within defined high crime areas, not limited to, but including arrests for parole, probation violations, outstanding felony warrants, with priority given to violent offenders.

▪ List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:

- Community collaborations established.
- Locally identified problem solving initiatives.
- Partnership efforts with other criminal justice personnel.
- Crime Rate and drug-related crime reduction:
 - Number of indictments of targeted Class I-III drug offender.
 - Identified, disrupted, and dismantled criminal enterprises.
 - Number, type and value of assets seized.

- Extent of task force interaction with problem solving initiatives and prevention activities.
- Quantities of targeted drugs seized.
- Impact of team activities on local crime rate as compared to index crime.
- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to Meth/Prescription Drug Abuse Community Awareness Program:**
 - Strengthen community collaborations with law enforcement, healthcare professionals, schools and community leaders.
 - Increase awareness/knowledge to communities and change the public perception of prescription drug abuse.
 - Collection of comprehensive data will be analyzed and distributed throughout the state.
 - Data will be collected and entered into a database, which will document outcomes of the program area.
 - Develop awareness and prevention strategies, mutual enforcement practices and effective interdiction strategies.
 - Provide evidenced-based prevention programming during educational sessions to youth and parents, focusing on health risks, access, addiction/overdose, legalities and consequences.
 - Work in conjunction with law enforcement to reduce/eliminate prescription fraud and theft.

2. Community Policing & Community Prosecution Strategies

Date BJA Approved: FY 2003

▪ **Description of Program:**

This comprehensive approach is modeled after "weed and seed" initiatives, problem-oriented policing, community policing and dictates a multi-level action plan. There are six basic elements in this plan: enforcement, problem-solving initiatives, intervention and treatment, neighborhood restoration, community prosecution, and the allocation of resources through the use of crime analysis. While all elements of the comprehensive plan are important, projects should emphasize using a problem-solving process to develop long-term resolutions to community problems.

The primary emphasis of this program area is directing criminal justice activities through the development of data-driven crime control strategies. Emphasis should be placed on integrating operational activities with crime mapping and analysis, particularly involving a variety of agencies in a cross-jurisdictional context. The program is intended to build on and extend existing capacity and previous experience using data.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**
 - Pre and post measures of crime and calls for service in the targeted communities. Statistics on the change in caseloads for the police, prosecutor, and court.
 - Pre and post measures of crime, civil complaints, code and zoning complaints, and nuisance abatement complaints.

- Statistics on the number of persons attending local council and task force meetings. Analysis of contents of memorandums of agreement and other partnership agreements.
- Problem solving activities and their results.

3. Technology Enhancement Projects

Submitted for BJA Approval for FY 2008

- **Description of Program:**

Only criminal justice agencies that are not eligible for JAG Discretionary direct funding will be eligible for Technology Enhancement Projects. Technology projects can involve various components of the criminal justice system, such as a multidisciplinary effort to improve the successful investigation and prosecution of crimes including the collection, preservation and forensic analysis of evidence. The acquisition of computers and other technology, training and information sharing systems (rather than personnel costs) is suggested. Proposed projects must demonstrate a cost and/or time savings and increased efficiency for criminal justice employees and the public service area.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program area.**

- Pre and post-time, allocation and efficiency evaluations.
- Pre and post-personnel cost evaluations including service area system users.
- Increased crime solving/clearance rates.

4. Local Correctional Resources

Date BJA Approved: FY 2003

- **Description of Program:**

The focus of this program area is to improve local correctional services by providing needed resources and treatment services for juveniles and adults with substance abuse problems. Programs will conduct offender assessment and drug testing and will ensure on-going compliance.

- **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

- Number of offenders screened and enrolled in program.
- Number and type of program violations.
- Number of successful program completions and reasons for program terminations.
- Number of positive drug tests for program participants.
- Post-program arrests and drug relapse measures at specific intervals after program termination.

5. Problem Solving Courts

Submitted for BJA Approval for FY 2008

- **Description of Program:**

As stated earlier, the most widely implemented problem solving court in Michigan was the drug treatment court. Although problem solving court models are relatively new, expanding into other areas such as family dependency, mental health and domestic violence allows communities to further effect systems change by addressing problematic issues unique to their jurisdictions.

▪ **List of performance measures that will be collected related to this program:**

Drug Treatment Courts:

- Number of clients screened and accepted into drug courts.
- Program activities and treatment services provided.
- In-program violations resulting in sanctions.
- Number of arrests, detention and jail stays during program participation.
- Program completion rates.
- Post-program performance (i.e., arrests, drug use) of program graduates.

Mental Health Courts:

- Number of target population correctly identified as needing mental health services.
- Number of clients screened and accepted into mental health courts.
- Type of treatment and amount of treatment received.
- Number of treatment contacts.
- Number of arrests/jail stays while participating in the program.
- Number of inpatient hospitalizations and length of stay.
- Number of emergency room admissions and type of treatment received.
- Program completion rates.
- Post-program performance of program graduates.

Family Dependency Courts:

- Number of individuals screened and accepted into the family dependency court.
- Type of treatment and amount of treatment received.
- Number of children entering permanent placements.
- Number of parents reunifying with their children.
- Number of parents whose rights were terminated.
- Program completion rates.
- Number of subsequent child protective services investigations.
- Number of subsequent sustained referrals to child protective services.

Domestic Violence Courts:

- Number of offenders enrolled into domestic violence courts.
- Number of victims and minor children identified.
- Number of victims and minor children referred to and receiving services.
- Number of victims receiving assistance in traversing through the criminal justice system.
- Number of offenders completing batterer intervention programs.
- Number of probationary contacts.
- Incidents of battering behavior while participating in the program.
- Number of arrests/jail stays while participating in the program.
- Number of program completions.
- Number of subsequent domestic violence arrests/convictions.

ENDNOTES

¹ National Drug Intelligence Center, U.S. Department of Justice, Michigan National Threat Assessment 2008.

² Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse & Addiction Services, Annual Reports, 2003-2007.

³ National Drug Intelligence Center, Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Drug Market Analysis, April 2007.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin, Prisoners in 2004, Pub. October 2005, NCJ210677

⁵ Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Community Corrections, Biannual Report, September 2007

⁶ Michigan Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative, Quarterly Status Report, September 30, 2007